

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1 - 28 (Cancelled).

29. (New) A medical device for use in a body lumen, comprising a tubular-shaped body having a wall defining a pattern of struts, wherein the tubular-shaped body comprises a NiTi alloy, said NiTi alloy further comprising at least one ternary element chosen from Pt and Pd.

30. (New) The medical device of claim 29, wherein the tubular-shaped body is a stent.

31. (New) The medical device of claim 29, wherein the at least one ternary element is present in the alloy in an amount ranging from about 5 to about 70 weight percent.

32. (New) The medical device of claim 31, wherein the at least one ternary element is Pt, which is present in an amount ranging from about 5 to about 60 weight percent.

33. (New) The medical device of claim 29, wherein the at least one ternary element is Pt, which is present in an amount ranging from about 2.5 to about 15 weight percent.

34. (New) The medical device of claim 31, wherein the at least one ternary element is Pd, which is present in an amount ranging from about 5 to about 62 weight percent.

35. (New) The medical device of claim 29, wherein the at least one ternary element is Pd, which is present in an amount ranging from about 2.5 to about 20 weight percent.

36. (New) The medical device of claim 29, wherein the tubular-shaped body comprises a superelastic alloy.

37. (New) The medical device of claim 29, wherein the tubular-shaped body comprises a non-superelastic alloy.

38. (New) The medical device of claim 29, wherein the device is radiopaque and MRI compatible.

39. (New) The medical device of claim 30, wherein the device is radiopaque and MRI compatible.

40. (New) The medical device of claim 31, wherein the device is radiopaque and MRI compatible.

41. (New) The medical device of claim 29, wherein the struts have a thickness ranging from about 0.002 inches to about 0.006 inches.

42. (New) The medical device of claim 29, wherein the tubular-shaped body is in an austenitic phase at body temperature.

43. (New) A medical device for use in a body lumen, comprising a tubular-shaped body having a wall defining a pattern of struts, wherein the tubular-shaped body comprises a non-superelastic NiTi alloy, said alloy further comprising at least one ternary element chosen from iridium, platinum, gold, rhenium, tungsten, palladium, rhodium, tantalum, silver, ruthenium, hafnium, osmium, zirconium, niobium, and molybdenum.

44. (New) The medical device of claim 43, wherein said tubular-shaped body is a stent.

45. (New) The medical device of claim 43, wherein the at least one ternary element is chosen from Pt, Pd, and W.

46. (New) The medical device of claim 45, wherein the ternary element is chosen from Pt and Pd.

47. (New) The medical device of claim 43, wherein the at least one ternary element is present in the alloy in an amount ranging from about 5 to about 70 percent by weight.

48. (New) The medical device of claim 47, wherein the at least one ternary element is Pt, which is present in an amount ranging from about 5 to about 60 weight percent.

49. (New) The medical device of claim 43, wherein the at least one ternary element is Pt, which is present in an amount ranging from about 2.5 to about 15 weight percent.

50. (New) The medical device of claim 47, wherein the at least one ternary element is Pd, which is present in an amount ranging from 5 to 62 weight percent.

51. (New) The medical device of claim 46, wherein the at least one ternary element is Pd, which is present in an amount ranging from about 2.5 to about 20 weight percent.

52. (New) The medical device of claim 47, wherein the ternary element is W, which is present in an amount ranging from about 8 to about 66 weight percent.

53. (New) A medical device for use in a body lumen, comprising a tubular-shaped body having a wall defining a pattern of struts, wherein the tubular-shaped body comprises a superelastic NiTi alloy, said alloy further comprising at least one ternary element chosen from iridium, platinum, rhenium, palladium, rhodium, silver, ruthenium, osmium, zirconium, and molybdenum.

54. (New) The medical device of claim 53, wherein said tubular-shaped body is a stent.

55. (New) The medical device of claim 53, wherein the at least one ternary element is chosen from Pt and Pd.

56. (New) The medical device of claim 53, wherein the at least one ternary element is present in the alloy in an amount ranging from about 5 to about 70 percent by weight.

57. (New) The medical device of claim 56, wherein the ternary element is Pt, which is present in an amount ranging from about 5 to about 60 weight percent.

58. (New) The medical device of claim 55, wherein the ternary element is Pt, which is present in an amount ranging from about 2.5 to about 15 weight percent.

59. (New) The medical device of claim 56, wherein the ternary element is Pd, which is present in an amount ranging from about 5 to about 62 weight percent.

60. (New) The medical device of claim 55, wherein the ternary element is Pd, which is present in an amount ranging from about 2.5 to about 20 weight percent.

61. (New) An MRI compatible and radiopaque stent for use in a body lumen, wherein said stent comprises a superelastic, radiopaque, and MRI compatible alloy, said alloy comprising NiTi and from about 5 to about 70 weight percent of a ternary

element chosen from iridium, platinum, rhenium, palladium, rhodium, silver, ruthenium, osmium, zirconium, and molybdenum.

62. (New) The MRI compatible and radiopaque stent of claim 61, wherein said ternary element is chosen from Pt and Pd.

63. (New) An MRI compatible and radiopaque stent for use in a body lumen, wherein said stent comprises a non-superelastic, radiopaque, and MRI compatible alloy, said alloy comprising NiTi and from about 5 to about 70 weight percent of a ternary element chosen from iridium, platinum, gold, rhenium, tungsten, palladium, rhodium, tantalum, silver, ruthenium, hafnium, osmium, zirconium, niobium, and molybdenum.

64. (New) The MRI compatible and radiopaque stent of claim 63, wherein said ternary element is chosen from Pt and Pd.

65. (New) The medical device of claim 43, wherein the struts have a thickness ranging from about 0.002 inches to about 0.006 inches.

66. (New) The medical device of claim 53, wherein the struts have a thickness ranging from about 0.002 inches to about 0.006 inches.

67. (New) The MRI compatible and radiopaque stent of claim 61, wherein the struts have a thickness ranging from about 0.002 inches to about 0.006 inches.

68. (New) The MRI compatible and radiopaque stent of claim 63, wherein the struts have a thickness ranging from about 0.002 inches to about 0.006 inches.

69. (New) The medical device of claim 43, wherein the tubular-shaped body is in an austenitic phase at body temperature.

70. (New) The medical device of claim 53, wherein the tubular-shaped body is in an austenitic phase at body temperature.

71. (New) The MRI compatible and radiopaque stent of claim 61, wherein the tubular-shaped body is in an austenitic phase at body temperature.

72. (New) The MRI compatible and radiopaque stent of claim 63, wherein the tubular-shaped body is in an austenitic phase at body temperature.

73. (New) The medical device of claim 29, wherein said alloy further comprises at least one quaternary element.

74. (New) The medical device of claim 43, wherein said alloy further comprises at least one quaternary element.

75. (New) The medical device of claim 53, wherein said alloy further comprises at least one quaternary element.

76. (New) The MRI compatible and radiopaque stent of claim 61, wherein said alloy further comprises at least one quaternary element.

77. (New) The MRI compatible and radiopaque stent of claim 63, wherein said alloy further comprises at least one quaternary element.